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BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1962

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Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

May, 1963.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report for the year 1961. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/63 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

With regard to the vital statistics for the year there was an increase in the number of deaths and the resultant death rate was the highest since 1955. Malignant diseases and diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems all caused more deaths, particularly in the advanced age groups. The increased mortality was particularly noticeable in the last quarter of the year, possibly influenced by the indifferent weather of the summer months followed by the early onset of a hard winter. In contrast to this unsatisfactory feature, the birth rate rose to the highest level since 1947, and the infant mortality rate was one of the lowest recorded. Moreover, the incidence of the infectious diseases was lower than in the previous year with the exception of a slight increase in the number of cases of whooping cough.

Matters affecting the sanitary conditions of the area receive full attention in the report of Mr. L. H. Grace, Chief Public Health Inspector. Careful consideration should be given to his recommendations for improved sanitary accommodation on the Downs and for better methods to clear them of refuse and litter. His observations on the most unsatisfactory conditions which prevail in the Caravan Site in Cox Lane, Ewell, are a necessary repetition of what has been reported for several years, for which urgent remedial action is required.

I wish to thank the Council for the consideration they have shown me during the year. The active support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee in any move to improve health conditions has been most encouraging to all concerned.

It is pleasant to record that I have received every assistance from the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to express appreciation for the conscientious work of all members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962-63.

Chairman	Alderman	W. J. Clark, F.I.A.S., F.R.S.A., M.R.S.H.
Vice-Chairman	"	Mrs. A. Winter
	"	W. J. D. Godsell
	Councillor	T. G. Holland
	"	H. N. Howorth, T.D., A.C.A.
	"	Mrs. K. Pyle
	"	S. L. Skilton
	"	R. W. Smith
	"	J. H. Soffe
	"	E. J. Watts
	"	L. F. Woolcott
Ex Officio Members	The Mayor and Deputy Mayor	

HOUSING (SELECTION OF TENANTS) SUB-COMMITTEE

Representatives of the Sub-Committee set up by the Housing Committee:- The Chairman (or in his absence Councillor Watts) and Councillor Holland.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillors T. G. Holland, Mrs. K. Pyle and L. F. Woolcott

ABOLITION OF CESSPOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and Alderman W. J. D. Godsell and three representatives each of the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Water and Finance Committees.

Representatives of the Council on

(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. A. Winter, and Councillors F. Tomlin and Mrs. L. M. Woodcock.

(2) EPSOM & LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

o Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.,(Lond.),M.R.C.S.,(Eng.),L.R.C.P.,(Lond.),D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

x✓ L. H. Grace — M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

✓ Wm. C. Alder — A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

✓ K. H. Halstead — M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 22.7.62)
✓ J. E. Stacey — M.A.P.H.I
✓+ M. G. Illman — M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 14.5.62)
✓ R. J. Grinsted — M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 12.11.62)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk:	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist:	Miss G. F. Skidmore
Junior Clerk:	Miss B. Brett

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff and Outdoor Staff

Chief Clerk:	H. J. T. Woolford, A.R.S.H.
Senior Shorthand-typist & Clerk:	Miss D. D. Wood
Shorthand-typist & Clerk:	Mrs. J. Bulezuik
General Assistants and Mortuary Attendants:	W. Goodenough J. I. Stephens
Rodent Operative:	A. Bawden

o The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

✓ Holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

x Holds Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

+ Holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of Smoke.

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	8,427
Population (Census 1961)	71,159
Population (Estimated mid-year 1962) ...	70,380
Density (persons per acre)	8.4
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1962	20,530
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1962 ...	£1,412,635
Product of penny rate	£5,837

Live Births

	Total	Male	Female
Total	878	448	430
Legitimate	835	422	413
Illegitimate	43	26	17

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	12.5
Standardised birth rate " "	14.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.9

Still Births

Total	17	6	11
Legitimate	16	5	11
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	19.0

Deaths

Total	1,083	480	603
Private Residents	701		
Patients in Mental Hospitals	382		

Crude death rate	15.4
Standardised death rate	10.2

Deaths of all infants under 1 year of age

Total	12	9	3
Legitimate	12	9	3

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	total	13.7
" " " " " " "	legitimate	14.4
" " " " " " "	illegitimate	-

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	6	
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births		6.8

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	4	
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births		4.6

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	23.5

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	-

POPULATION

The number of deaths exceeded the number of live births by 205. This position is created by the existence of a large resident population in hospitals situated in the district, in which a high death rate is inevitable because of the advanced age and poor state of health of many of the patients on admission. Vacancies caused by death are usually filled by new admissions, though there has been a decline in the number of patients under treatment from 7,819 in 1951 to 6,562 in 1962.

The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1962 was 70,380 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report.

BIRTHS

Live births totalled 878 and the resultant birth rate was 12.5 per 1,000 population, the highest rate recorded since 1947.

A comparability factor (1.18) has been given by the Registrar General, the use of which makes allowance for any variation in age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and thereby permits comparison of the local rate with those of other districts. It also takes into account the influences of the many residential institutions in this locality on the statistics. After application of the factor to the crude birth rate a standardised birth rate of 14.7 is obtained. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1962 was 18.0.

Forty-three births were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 4.9. In 1961 the percentage was 5.6.

Still births numbered 17, giving a rate of 19.0 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 18.1 for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned to the area was 1,083, 103 more than in 1961. The total included 382 deaths which occurred in the group of mental hospitals located in the district, these being of patients whose stay in the hospital exceeded 6 months. Deaths of patients whose stay in hospital was less than 6 months were assigned to the district in which they were previously domiciled, and these numbered 142.

A crude death rate was 15.4 per 1,000 estimated total resident population. A factor has been provided by the Registrar General which, when applied, gives a standardised rate which can be used for comparative purposes. Comparability factors are designed to allow for any local differences in the population structure in relation to age and sex from that of England and Wales as a whole. Since 1956 the factor has also been adjusted to take into account the presence of the large residential institutions which exist in this area. The factor for 1962 is 0.66 and when this is applied to the crude death rate a standardised death rate of 10.2 results. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III under their various categories. In the total of 1,083 deaths, diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21) caused 508 deaths, malignant diseases (categories 10-14) 187 deaths and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 191 deaths.

Deaths (cont.)

Accidental Deaths

Four residents were killed in road accidents involving motor vehicles compared with 11 in the previous year. Three of the fatalities occurred within the Borough. The dead were all occupants of motor cars.

Accidents other than Road Accidents

These numbered fifteen, compared with 25 in 1961. Four of these involved patients in mental hospitals; in this group 2 of the deaths resulted from complications which followed relatively slight falls in elderly people, and one from suffocation due to the inhalation of food.

The causes of the accidents which resulted in the deaths of 11 private residents were various. They included 2 due to coal gas poisoning in elderly people, five to falls, relatively slight, in elderly people, one to prolonged immersion in a cold bath, one to drowning in a bath, one to inhalation of food and one to a fall from a bicycle.

Suicide

There were twelve deaths by suicide of which nine were in private residents. Coal gas from the domestic supply was used for the purpose in three cases; over-doses of sedatives were used in three cases; drowning was the cause of death in two cases and asphyxiation in two.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered twelve, giving an infant mortality rate of 13.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20.7 for England and Wales. Six of the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth, and four of these within 1 week of birth.

Eight of the deaths were due to congenital defects or prematurity of such a degree as to be incompatible with prolonged life, three to respiratory infections and one to middle ear disease.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.35 per 1,000 live and still births.

STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 19-26)

Table I includes birth and death rates and a comparison with the figures for 1961. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period: Table III gives the classification of causes of deaths which occurred during the year and Tables IV - VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is situated at West Hill House, Epsom.

The staff of the laboratory examine and report on material submitted by medical practitioners and on bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. The results of the examinations of water and milk supplies are summarised in later sections of this report, and those relating to ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service in this area:

The Borough is in the Metropolitan Area of control, the main ambulance station being situated in Malden (telephone No. Malden 7733). There is a sub-station in Langton Avenue, Ewell.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets or public places, any responsible person may call an ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone dial 999). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP

Domiciliary nursing is carried out by the district nursing staff of the County Council whose address is The Nurses Home, 19 Alexandra Road, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 1153).

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

The British Red Cross Society (Epsom, Ewell and Stoneleigh Division) maintains a Medical Loan Depot at Red Cross House, 117 East Street, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 3250). The hours of opening are :-

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

The depot has a wide range of equipment necessary for nursing in the home.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service is administered locally by the Divisional Medical Officer of the Surrey County Council. Details of the service can be obtained from the Supervisor at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 9512).

CARE OF MOTHERS, YOUNG CHILDREN, ETC

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is carried on by the Central Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom. The Health Centres are situated at 44, Waterloo Road, Epsom and at Ewell Court House, Ewell.

Some of the outlying parts of the Borough are served by centres situated in adjacents districts, and for the isolated areas of Langley Vale and the Wells Estate clinics are held twice a month at conveniently situated premises.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from County Council Clinics. Details of the numbers immunised are included in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION'S CLINIC

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the Borough. It provides a weekly clinic at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Association, that 2,179 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 454 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,396.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of local clinics are set out on page 10.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Institutional accommodation for old people not requiring hospital treatment is provided by the County Council. Hospital accommodation is provided by the Epsom Group Hospital Management Committee.

Domiciliary help in several forms is available to old persons. The activities of the Epsom and Ewell Old People's Welfare Committee include the provision of chiropody services, the organisation of social clubs, visits of a "meals-on-wheels" service, "night/day attendance" service, a personal laundry service and help with holidays.

The Women's Voluntary Services and the British Red Cross Society are able to help with clothing, social visits and the provision of escorts. The British Red Cross Society can supply nursing equipment and invlaid foods.

Home nursing and supervision of old people's welfare is the responsibility of the County Council acting through its Divisional Medical and Welfare Offices.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek Court Orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect. It was unnecessary to use these compulsory powers during the year.

Since the Acts came into operation, four Orders for a compulsory removal have been asked for, the application having been successful in each case.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

A mortuary, with post-mortem room, is maintained by the Council. Details as to the extent of its use will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

A scheme for the construction of a new mortuary at the Epsom District Hospital, large enough to serve the needs of the hospital, of the Borough and of several neighbouring local authorities, is still under consideration.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Cremation

There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding cremation as the best method for the disposal of the dead. The construction of a new crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, brings this essential service within easy reach of all parts of the Borough.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Mons. 9.30 a.m. - 12.0.
	Priory Cresc. North Cheam	Mons. & Fris. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Stonecot Hill, Sutton	Tues. 10 a.m. - 12 noon
Child Welfare Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	Mons. & Weds. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Mons. Weds. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Dell Road, Stoneleigh	Tues. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Jubilee Inst. Malden Rd. Worcester Park	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Priory Cresc. North Cheam	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30-4 p.m.
	Parochial Rooms Malden Rd., Cheam	Weds. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Stonecot Hill, Sutton	Mons. Weds. & Fris. 2 - 4 p.m.
	St. Stephens Church Hall Rosebery Rd. Epsom Downs	1st,3rd & 5th Weds. in month at 2 p.m.
	Wells Estate	1st,3rd & 5th Tues. in month at 2 p.m.
	Headley Village Hall	4th Mon. 2 - 4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	By Appointment
	Ewell Court House	" "
Eye Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	By Appointment
	Ewell Court House	" " .
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Fris. 7 p.m.
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. & Tues 2 p.m. Thurs. 9.a.m. 3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m. Fris. 9.30 a.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	St. Helier Hospital (And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London hospitals)	Males Mons. 4-6 p.m. Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	Fris 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Ewell Court House	Mons. 11 a.m.
Miniature X-ray	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. 2 - 3 p.m. Tues. 10.30- 11.30 a.m.

Epsom is supplied by water from the Council's undertaking. The water is obtained from deep wells, boring and adits in the chalk situated in East Street, and yields a quantity sufficient for all the needs of the community. It is chlorinated before distribution. No softening process is carried out. Frequent bacteriological samples and chemical samples of raw and treated water are taken under the direction of the Borough Water Engineer. In addition 91 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors. All were found to be satisfactory.

The West Park and Manor Hospitals possess deep wells from which considerable volumes of water are pumped, chlorinated and distributed within the institutions. The bulk of the water used in both hospitals is, however, taken from the Corporation's mains. The bacteriological quality of the water taken from the wells is under the observation of the Council's Public Health Department, and 107 samples were taken during the year.

A number of houses in the northern part of the area are supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and two cottages on the south-west outskirts of Epsom by the East Surrey Water Company.

With the exception of one isolated cottage dependent upon rain water storage, every house in the Borough is provided with an internal supply from the mains. The only standpipes are those used by the occupants of caravans.

Typical results of the chemical examination of the water are set out below (in parts per million).

	Epsom & Ewell Corporation	Sutton District Water Company
Appearance	Bright and Clear	Bright and Clear
Colour	Faint Blue	Faint Blue
Odour	None	None
pH	7.3	8.7
Electric conductivity	500	260
Total solid residue	330	190
Chlorides as chlorine	17.5	20.5
Ammonia, free	0.00	0.02
Ammonia, albuminoid	0.02	0.01
Nitrate nitrogen	7.6	10.5
Nitrite nitrogen	-	0.20
Oxygen absorbed	0.16	0.14
Hardness: total	280	115
temporary	235	33
permanent	45	82
Residual chlorine	-	0.12
Metals :	absent	absent

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewage Disposal

The treatment works administered by the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Board, situated in the Borough of Malden and Commbe, receive and treat all sewage from the Borough. As a result the condition of the Hogsmill Stream, which formerly received the effluent from works in Epsom and in Ewell, has greatly improved.

Cesspools

There are 54 cesspools in the Borough and at 10 premises pail or chemical closets are in use.

With a view to encouraging owners of premises with cesspool drainage to connect to the public sewer, where practicable, the Council has agreed to a recommendation of the Joint Cesspool Sub-Committee, to undertake the work of re-drainage and connection to the sewer, the cost to be met by the owner by repayment over an agreed period of years.

In cases requiring conversion from earth or pail closets and connection to sewer, the Council has agreed to the cost being borne equally by the owner and the Corporation, as provided in Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year 5 cesspools were abolished.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Collection of Refuse - The arrangements for public cleansing are carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Trade refuse is removed by the Council under an arrangement whereby one bin of trade refuse is removed for every £40 of rateable value of the premises, a standard charge being made for any additional quantity removed.

(b) Disposal of Refuse - Disposal of household and trade refuse is by controlled tipping at the disused brick works in East Street.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Streams and surface water courses were inspected during the year and have been generally maintained in a satisfactory condition.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Municipal Baths are situated in East Street, Epsom, and comprise a covered swimming bath (convertible into a hall), turkish, foam and slipper baths and a cafe. Swimming bath water is subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination. Frequent bacteriological examinations are made to test the efficiency of the purification process.

There is one privately owned swimming pool in the Borough open to the general public. The pool is equipped with plant for continuous filtration and chlorination, and the water is subjected to periodical bacteriological examination.

Swimming Baths and Pools (cont.)

The other bathing pools in the Borough are provided in connection with schools and clubs and are not open to the general public.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, the action and the result of action taken in regard to these, will be found in the report of Mr. L. H. Grace, the Chief Public Health Inspector.

4. HOUSING

Details of the work of the Public Health Department in connection with housing will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This is mainly concerned with the state of existing houses and the steps taken, where necessary, to bring them into a state of good repair, or in a few cases, to effect their demolition or closure.

With regard to the erection of new houses, I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information regarding the number of new houses erected during the year.

Erected by local authority	30
Erected by private enterprise	332

Converted properties:-

By local authority	Nil
By private enterprise	1 property converted into 2 flats.

RE-HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS

Since the war priority has been given to 109 cases under this heading, a total which reflects the importance the Council attaches to good housing conditions in the treatment and prevention of this infectious disease. Priority has also been given to a limited number of applicants whose households contained a member suffering from illness of non-infectious character, which made rehousing desirable.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with supervision in the manufacture, storage, sale and distribution of food.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table I includes death rates and incidence rates of the notifiable infectious diseases, with the figures for the previous year for comparison. Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1962.

The presence of several large hospitals in the district influences the incidence of infectious diseases. A column has been included in Table IV to show the number of notifications relating to patients in hospitals.

Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases classified according to age and sex, with the exception of tuberculosis which is dealt with in Table VII.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Four thousand three hundred and eight notifications were received of vaccinations performed against smallpox. Of these 2,292 related to primary vaccination and 2,016 to re-vaccination. In 3,619 cases the treatment was given at clinics and in 689 by family doctors. The number of persons vaccinated was very much larger than usual, the increase resulting from the scare caused by the importation of smallpox by people arriving by air from epidemic areas.

Treatment of children under 1 year of age accounted for 587 of the primary vaccinations, equivalent to 67% of the births registered in the Borough in 1962. The comparable figure for 1961 was 71%.

SCARLET FEVER

Seven cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 28 for the previous year. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.10.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year, and no notification of the disease has been received since 1954. Figures relating to the incidence of diphtheria since 1934 have been summarised in Table VI.

The hope is that every child will receive primary treatment in its first year of life, with reinforcing treatment every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed, even with such treatment, that absolute immunity will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Diphtheria (cont.)

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at the clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set out on page 10. Clinics at schools are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Notifications were received during the year that 777 children received primary treatment and 1,277 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	Primary Treatment	Reinforcing Doses
Treated at Clinics and Schools	598	1,179
Treated by General Practitioners	179	98
	777	1,277

Immunisation against diphtheria can be combined with one course of treatment for protection against whooping cough and tetanus.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, including oral vaccine, is now available for any person wishing to be treated. The age limit for the priority group has been raised to forty years. Other priority groups include expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinics, or from their own doctor . Persons over forty years of age wishing to be vaccinated and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

Notifications have been received that 918 persons under 18 years of age and 233 over 18 years of age were vaccinated for the first time during the year, and that 3,030 received booster injections.

MEASLES

One hundred and twenty-two cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 1,113 for 1961. The case rate per 1,000 population was 1.73 compared with 15.89 in 1961. The fall in incidence was a natural sequence to the epidemic of the previous year.

DYSENTERY

Thirty-seven cases were notified, 20 relating to private residents and 17 to patients under treatment in mental hospitals. All infections were caused by the Sonne bacillii.

FOOD POISONING

Four cases of food poisoning were notified giving an incidence rate of 0.06 per 1,000 population. In 1961 there were 14 notifications with an incidence rate of 0.20. All notifications related to private residents. The infected persons were found to be excreting organisms of the salmonella group. Salmonella typhi-murium were recovered in two cases, and Salmonella enteriditis and Salmonella bredeney in one each. In the latter case it was probable that the infection was associated with an outbreak in the London area thought to be caused by a consignment of imported ham.

WHOOPING COUGH

Twenty-three cases of whooping cough were notified, the incidence rate being 0.30 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.23 in 1961. No deaths were registered from the disease.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 785 children had received treatment. In 779 cases the treatment was given in combination with immunisation against either diphtheria or tetanus and sometimes both.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Notifications were received that 980 children were given active immunisation against tetanus for the first time and that 453 persons received reinforcing treatment. In the case of 876 children the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics.

TUBERCULOSIS

Registration of Tubercular Persons

During the year the names of 55 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 97 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

ADDITIONS TO REGISTER		REMOVALS FROM REGISTER	
Primary notifications relating to private residents already residing in this district	12	By removals to other districts	
		(a) Private residents	25
Transfer of private residents notified in other areas, now residing in this district	30	(b) Patients in institutions	14
		By recovery	
Notifications of persons residing in institutions		(a) Private residents	41
Already resident	8	(b) Patients in institutions	2
On admission	4		
Posthumous notifications		By death +	
In private households	1		
In institutions	-	(a) Private residents	8
		(b) Patients in institutions	7
	55		97

\+ The cause of death was certified to be tuberculosis in four only. It was not a contributing factor in the remaining cases.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register totalled 391, distributed as follows:-

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
In private residences	165	119	10	12
In institutions	67	11	4	3
	232	130	14	15

There were also 21 patients in mental hospitals whose names remain on the registers of the districts in which they were domiciled before admission.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Twenty notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified, so far as is known for the first time, to be suffering from tuberculosis. In Table VII these cases are classified by sex and age and subdivided into pulmonary and non-pulmonary types of disease. The table also shows whether the patient was a private resident or a mental hospital patient. In Table VIII the number of notifications received in previous years is given for purposes of comparison.

EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT CARE COMMITTEE

The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Alderman Mrs. A. Winter. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss M. Wright, who is also the Surrey County Council's Care Almoner in the area, and the Treasurer is Mr. T. L. Flanagan. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Borough Council, the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare, and officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare and relief. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs, and much valuable work has been done.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children approaching school leaving age. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1962.

Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

No. of children offered treatment	849	
No. consenting	607	(equivalent to 71.5%)
No Mantoux positive	19	(equivalent to 3.1%)
No. of children vaccinated	566	(equivalent to 66.7%)

Twenty-one children were absent at the time ~~of~~ the preliminary testing was carried out.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1961 and 1962

	1962	1961
Rates per 1,000 Population		
BIRTHS		
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	12.5	11.39
DEATHS		
All Causes (Crude)	15.4	13.99
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.06	0.06
Influenza	0.07	0.11
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	1.9	1.37
Measles	-	-
INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
Typhoid	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.10	0.40
Whooping Cough	0.30	0.23
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.09	0.10
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	1.73	15.89
Pneumonia	0.20	0.49
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.06	0.20
Dysentery	0.53	1.21
Tuberculosis, (Respiratory	0.26	0.69
(non-Respiratory)	0.03	0.07
Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
INFANT MORTALITY		
Under 1 year of age	13.7	23.8
" 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	6.8	17.5
" 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	4.6	16.3
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births		
Still Births	19.0	14.8
Perinatal Mortality	23.5	30.9
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	3.4	9.9
Maternal Mortality	-	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES 1931-1962

Period	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population +		Mortality rates per 1,000 live births of children under 1 year of age	
	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell
1931 - 1940	14.9	12.6	12.3	7.3	58	41
1941 - 1950	16.9	14.2	12.3	9.4	43.1	28.4
1951 - 1960	15.8	10.4	11.6	15.0	24.8	19.1
1961	17.4	11.4 (13.6)++	12.0	14.0(9.5)++	21.6	23.8 (19 deaths)
1962	18.0	12.5 (14.7)	11.9	15.4(10.2)	20.7	13.7 (12 ")

\+ Deaths of patients in mental hospitals included from 1953.
From 1956 the standardised death rate allows for the high mortality in residential institutions, such as hospitals for mental illness.

++ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

		Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	3	1	4
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	4	1	5
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	2	3
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	13	22
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	39	9	48
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	18	18
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	8	8
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	40	51	91
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	6	10
16.	Diabetes	2	4	6
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	32	85	117
18.	Coronary disease angina	103	56	159
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	2	13	15
20.	Other heart diseases	50	98	148
21.	Other circulatory diseases	26	43	69
22.	Influenza	2	3	5
23.	Pneumonia	49	84	133
24.	Bronchitis	36	13	49
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	7	9
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	7	12
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	2
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	-	5
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	4	1	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	40	66	106
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34.	All other accidents	8	7	15
35.	Suicide	6	6	12
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	TOTAL	480	603	1,083

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Notifications of Diseases occurring in Private Houses	Notifications of Diseases occurring in Hospitals	Total
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	7	-	7
Whooping Cough	23	-	23
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Erysipelas	6	-	6
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	122	-	122
Pneumonia	16	-	16
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	4
Dysentery	20	17	37
Malaria (contracted abroad)	-	-	-
(indigenous)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	11	7	18
Non-Respiratory	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	3

TABLE V

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VII)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All Ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	1	7	1	5	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	16	7	23
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	4	2	6
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	3	1	15	15	15	17	20	29	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	65	122
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	6	4	11	5	16
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
Dysentery	-	-	-	2	2	-	7	5	9	-	4	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	26	11	37
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3

TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	20	0.40	0.016
1939 - 1943	9.8	0.16	0.004
1944 - 1948	6	0.09	0.004
1949 - 1953	0.2	0.00	-
1954 - 1958	1.6	0.02	-
1959	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Year	Private Residents				Mental Hospital Patients				Total	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
35 - 44	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1
45 - 54	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	5	1
65 & over	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
TOTAL	6	5	-	1	7	-	1	-	14	6

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1962
(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Primary Notifications +		Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths +		Death Rate per 1,000 Population
	Total	Mental Hospitals		Total	Mental Hospitals	
1934-1938	44		0.78	18		0.35
1939-1943	67		1.11	33		0.52
1944-1948	75		1.15	26		0.36
1949-1953 +	66		0.96	19		0.28
1954-1958	53	23	0.78	14	9	0.20
1959	39	20	0.57	4	2	0.06
1960	24	5	0.35	-	-	-
1961	53	27	0.76	4	3	0.06
1962	20	8	0.28	4	2	0.06

\+ From 1953 figures include notifications and deaths of patients in mental hospitals.

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM.

May, 1963.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1962, in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

The record of inspections and visits continues at the high figure of 7,069 compared with 7,446 in 1961. The 1961 figure was enlarged by 890 special inspections for the Clean Air Survey, so that although an actual decrease is shown much additional work has been done in other spheres being mainly spread over housing, food, drainage, sampling and shops visits.

I have indicated above that all the main aspects of the environmental health work of the Department continue to increase. Particular mention must be made of the promotion of two Clearance Areas involving eventually the demolition of thirteen dwelling-houses, the introduction of measures to improve the living conditions of families in houses let in multiple occupation and the work relating to improvement of houses by the issue of Improvement and Standard Grants.

The section dealing with food and drugs again illustrates the wide measures which are taken to protect the public. The seven prosecutions all undertaken successfully, show an increase of three on the previous year. These actions resulted from complaints, reflecting a growing public awareness in food hygiene.

I should like to record my appreciation of the support given me by Members of the Council, for the help and guidance proffered by Dr. C. Ive, Medical Officer of Health, to the Officers of other Departments for their co-operation and the staff of the Department for their loyal support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. H. GRACE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of Inspections and Visits

Dwelling-houses -	Under P.H. Act and Housing Act	293
" "	Reinspections	628
Other Premises	Under P. H. Act	93
" "	Reinspections	241
Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice)		421
Drainage	Inspections	1,394
"	Water Tests	211
"	Smoke Tests	32
"	Other Tests	2
"	Cesspools inspected	113
Betting and Gaming Act (Amusements with Prizes)		8
Clean Air Act		44
Factories	With Power	117
"	Without Power	3
"	Outworkers	53
Food	Inspection of Premises	803
"	Slaughterhouses - Meat Inspections	42
"	Visits re Unsound Food	293
Heating Appliances and Fireguards Act		6
Infectious Disease	Enquiries and Visits	280
Insect Pests		91
Keeping of Animals or Poultry		29
Pet Animals Act,	Licences, etc.	6
Public Conveniences		45
Rat or Mice Infestation		15
Rivers and Streams		18
Schools - Sanitary Accommodation, Disinfestation, etc.		10
Shops Act, 1950	(Hours)	352
" " "	(Welfare)	349
Smoke Observation or Air Pollution		92
Stables and Piggeries		69
Swimming Pools		26
Tents, Vans and Sheds		91
Theatres, Cinemas, Halls, etc.		2
Vacant Land, Dumps, etc.		29
Verminous premises or Articles		7
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)		761
		7,069

SAMPLING

Samples under Food and Drugs Act	74
Ice-cream Samples	119
Milk Samples (bacteriological)	110
Water Samples from:-	
Main Supplies (domestic)	91
Mental Hospitals - deep well	48
" " mixed supply	59
" " mains supply	116
Swimming Baths and Pools	34

COMPLAINTS

The following is a summary of the complaints received during the year:-

Insanitary conditions of premises	52
Overcrowding	3
Flooding	3
Choked or defective drains	167
Offensive accumulations	11
Nuisance from flies or other insect pests	36
Vermin	3
Defective dustbins	3
Offensive smells	35
Unsound Food, etc.	41
Factory and Shops Acts	3
Smoke	33
Animals and Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	2
Dirty Milk Bottles, etc.	6
Noise	6
Miscellaneous	17
	421
Additionally, 606 complaints were made in respect of Rats and Mice Infestation	606
	1,027

NOTICES

Number of Notices served under the following Acts:-

Public Health Act, 1936	(Section 75)	2
" " " "	" 93) (Statutory)	5
" " " "	(Informal)	61
Factories Act, 1937	(Informal)	8
Shops Act, 1950	(Section 38) (Statutory)	2
Shops Act, 1950 and Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(Informal)	80
		158

Number of Notices outstanding at end of year 11

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED AND OTHER MATTERS ATTENDED TO

DWELLING-HOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES

Roofs repaired	25
Eaves gutters and downpipes repaired	20
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	3
Repointing or rendering of brickwork	2
Other work carried out to remedy dampness	6
Choked drains cleared	156
Drains repaired or relaid	105

Summary of Nuisances Abated, etc. (cont.)

Inspection Chambers built or repaired	61
New W.C.'s installed	60
W.C.'s renewed or repaired	44
W.C. flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	6
New Baths installed	55
Soil Vent Pipes or F.A.I's renewed or repaired	25
New gullies provided	29
New sinks or wash-basins provided or renewed	125
Waste pipes provided or renewed	2
Water Service Pipes renewed or repaired	3
Cesspools emptied or repaired	25
Cesspools abolished	5
Existing house drains connected to Public Sewer	4
New dustbins provided	5
Yard paving provided or repaired	2
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	2
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	2
Floors repaired or renewed	17
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	6
Doors repaired or renewed	4
Window frames repaired or renewed	12
Sashcords provided or renewed	10
Rooms sprayed for Vermin	1
Rooms, etc., sprayed for flies or other insect pests	14
Nuisances from animals or poultry abated	2
Offensive accumulations removed	3
Other nuisances abated or defects remedied	8

HOUSING

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts	293
	(b)	Number of inspections or re-inspections	628
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	52

II. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit:-

(a)	after Informal Notice	39
(b)	after service of Formal Notice	2
(c)	Number of Notices outstanding at end of year	11

III. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957.

(a) Individual Unfit Houses.

Number of dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation and represented under Section 16 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957.	2

Housing (cont.)

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. (Represented under Section 16 (1) in 1960) 1

Number of dwelling-houses in which Demolition or Closing Orders have been determined 1

Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of formal action previously taken 2

(b) Clearance Areas.

Two areas were dealt with during the year with the following stages of progress:-

No. 1 Clearance Area, 1962

Comprising 5 dwellings. Area declared. Order for demolition made, awaiting confirmation by Ministry of Housing and Local Government. 5 houses

No. 2. Clearance Area, 1962

Comprising 8 dwellings. Area declared. Method of dealing with the future of the Area under consideration. 8 houses

Slum Clearance

From the inception of the Slum Clearance programme in June, 1955, 135 properties have been listed for action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

As a result of Slum Clearance Schemes, the making of Demolition and Closing Orders and the repair of unfit houses on undertakings, 61 properties have been dealt with, leaving an estimated 74 outstanding.

Re-housing

During 1962, three families were re-housed by the Corporation as a result of formal action taken under the Housing Acts.

Under this heading the total number of family units re-housed since the inception of the Slum Clearance Programme in 1955, is 44.

Improvement of Houses

The reconditioning and improvement of dwellings with the aid of the Improvement Grant Scheme, further extended by the introduction of the "Standard Grants" by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, is an additional factor in assessing housing progress. However, this aspect of housing has not produced the results that the Minister had wished for, and in August, 1962, a Circular was addressed to local authorities urging a determined and sustained effort by them to secure a very big increase in the number of houses being improved.

Improvement of Houses (cont.)

The Public Health and Housing Committees jointly set up a Sub-Committee which recommended direct approach by letter to the occupiers and owners of properties known to be lacking in one or more of the basic amenities, which would be followed by a visit of a Public Health Inspector. As a first stage three roads were selected in Epsom and the Scheme was due to start early in 1963.

During 1962, 27 Standard Grants and 11 Discretionary Grants were approved by the Council. The administration work is carried out by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and the Public Health Inspectors co-operate in the inspection and approval of much of the work.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The Housing Act of 1961 introduced entirely new legislation to deal with acute problems which have been caused in recent years by the multi-occupation of houses, and during 1962 the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962, were made by Parliament.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government took the opportunity to address a Circular and Memorandum to local authorities drawing their attention to the new and generally strengthened powers to deal with squalid living conditions in houses in multiple occupation and proposes to call for a report in about two years time on the working of the new powers.

Certain known premises in the Borough will be subject to inspection for that purpose and it is anticipated that not more than twenty houses will be found to be of a type governed by the new legislation. Good initial progress was made by the end of the year in the inspection of such properties.

Rent Act, 1957. - Certificates of Disrepair

During the year 6 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. In each case the premises concerned were inspected to confirm the defects referred to in the Notice served by the tenant on the landlord and the necessary authority obtained to notify the landlord (on Form J) of the Council's proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair.

The following is a summary of the position with regard to applications on the 31st December, 1962:-

Total number of applications received		107
Undertakings (Form K) received from landlords	80	
Certificates of Disrepair issued	21	
Applications for Certificates as to remedying defects	4	
Applications for Certificates not approved	2	
Applications under consideration	-	
	107	

Certificates of Disrepair cancelled 7.

Schools

All schools in the Borough are visited for the purpose of milk and water sampling, inspection of sanitary accommodation and inspection of canteens and kitchens.

There are nineteen private schools in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers Presecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	115	117	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	8	3	-	-
TOTAL	127	123	6	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	13	13	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient -	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not relating to outwork)	11	11	-	-	
TOTAL	32	31	-	1	-

Factories Act, 1961, (cont.)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110(1)(e)	No. of cases of defaults in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failing to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc. cleansing and washing)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This section of the report deals with matters relating to food including the inspection of food premises, food sampling and other work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the supervision of food supplies. The following table shows the approximate number of premises in the Borough classified under the various trades or businesses, where food is sold, manufactured or stored:-

Bakehouses	5
Bakers and Confectioners	20
Butchers	39
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens and kitchens	52
Confectioners	95
Dairies and Milk Distributors	27
Fishmongers (wet and dry)	16
Fried Fish Shops	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	56
Grocery and Provision Stores	95
Ice-cream Retailers	119
Public Houses and Off Licences	52
TOTAL	583

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (cont.)

Of the preceding premises, 168 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture of Ice-cream	1
Retail sale of Ice-cream	118
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	49

FOOD HYGIENE (General) Regulations, 1960

The Regulations apply to any place where food is handled or supplied in the course of a food business, whether there is actual sale or not. They apply, broadly speaking, throughout the food and catering trades, and to the supply of food in clubs, schools, residential establishments and staff canteens, and also to stalls and vehicles and now to ships.

The aim of the Regulations is to set a practical standard of food hygiene and centres on three main aspects; the structural condition of the premises, the construction and cleanliness of articles and equipment with which the food may come into contact, and the cleanly practices of food handlers themselves while they are preparing or handling the food.

The reinspection of food premises is a constant duty imposed by the Regulations. The type of premises visited with the number of inspections made are set out in the following list:-

Type of Premises	No. of Inspections and Visits
Bakehouses	13
Bakers and Confectioners	18
Butchers	66
Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens	131
Dairies and Milk Shops	10
Fishmongers and Poulterers	21
Fried Fish Shops	14
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	55
Grocery and Provision Stores	117
Ice-cream Manufactuers	9
" " Retailers	39
" " Vehicles	20
Licensed Premises	71
Market Stalls and Food Vehicles	93
Sweets and Sugar Confectionery	29
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)	97
TOTAL	803

The following matters have been attended to during the year as a result of verbal or written notices:-

Walls and/or ceilings cleansed	32
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	4
Interior paintwork renewed	2
Floors renewed or repaired	7
Other structural repairs carried out	2
Sinks installed or renewed	4
Constant hot water supply installed over sinks	7
Yard paving provided and repaired	2
New dustbins provided	3
Nuisances abated or other defects remedied	13

Food Hygiene (cont.)

Sanitary conveniences and facilities for staff:

W.C's etc., cleansed and/or redecorated	19
Wash-hand basins installed	12
Constant hot water supply installed over existing wash-hand basins	8
Soap, Nail Brushes or Towels provided	6
First-Aid Materials provided	17
Accommodation provided for clothing	6

MILK

There are no milk producers in the Borough with the exception of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board (Horton Estate Farm). All milk sold is retailed by a few large Dairy Companies being mainly produced in distant areas and transported to large processing plants within the London Region.

Milk Supply

Control in respect of the distribution and type of milk sold in the Borough is obtained under the following Regulations:-

(a) Distribution

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Milk Distributors registered in the area	4
Premises registered as Dairies	4

(b) Designation

Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1951.

Requires that all milk sold is Designated Milk.

(c) Licensing

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Dealers (Pre-packed) Milk Licences valid for a period of five years, are in force in respect of the following milks:-

Tuberculin Tested	20
Pasteurised	20
Sterilised	26

Milk Sampling

During the year 110 samples of milk were taken from milk distributors, including supplies to local hospitals and schools, and submitted for bacteriological examination

The following summary gives details of the grades of milk sampled and results of the examinations:-

Grade	No. of Samples
Tuberculin Tested C.I. Farm Bottled	3
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	23
Pasteurised	80
Sterilised	4
	110

Results of Tests

	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory
Tuberculin Tested						
C.I. Farm Bottled	3	-	-	-	-	-
T. T. Pasteurised	23	-	23	-	-	-
Pasteurised	76	4	80	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	4	-
	102	4	103	-	4	-

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughterhouses

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough, but at the request of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, arrangements are made for the inspection of all animals after slaughter at Horton Farm, where a slaughterhouse is in regular use for the supply of meat to Mental Hospitals in the Borough.

The following summary relates to the inspection of animals after slaughter at the above-mentioned slaughterhouse:-

Slaughterhouses (cont.)

Carcases inspected and condemned:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2	4	-	-	296	-
Number inspected	2	4	-	-	296	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	30	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	25%	-	-	10.13%	-
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
No carcases, parts of carcases or organs inspected were found to be affected with Tuberculosis or Cysticerci.						

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Three applications for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were received and considered by the Council. In each case the licence was granted.

Butchers' Shops

There are 39 butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, 66 inspections being made.

A refrigerator or other means of cold storage is provided at each shop and all have permanent glass windows as shop fronts.

The standard of cleanliness in butchers' shops has, on the whole, been very satisfactory.

Condemned Meat and Other Foods

The following meat and other foods were inspected at shops and food stores within the Borough and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

Article	Lbs.	Tins or Jars	Packets, Cartons or Numbers
Bacon	$29\frac{3}{4}$		
Chickens and Ducks	$311\frac{1}{2}$		
Fish	76	104	
Frozen Foods			730
Fruit	1156	810	
Ice-cream			32
Jam and Marmalade		11	
Meat and Offal	$646\frac{1}{2}$	290	
Milk		14	
Mushrooms	20		
Miscellaneous		98	24
Ravioli	32		
Salmon Croquettes			2 boxes
Soup		15	
Turkey			1
Vegetables - Tinned		380	

The foods surrendered were destroyed.

Bakehouses

Thirteen inspections and visits were made during the year to five bakehouses.

The standard of repair and cleanliness remains high, these conditions being maintained without recourse to enforcement action. With the closure of two of the largest bakeries in recent years, much of the bread and confectionery sold in retail shops is produced outside the Borough.

Sampling

Formal and informal samples have been taken regularly by the Public Health Inspectors as Sampling Officers and forwarded to Mr. D. D. Moir, who is appointed as Public Analyst to the Corporation.

During the year 74 samples were submitted for analysis, and as will be seen by the following summary covered a wide range of commodities:-

Article	Number of samples examined		Reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Benedictine		1		1
Buns filled with fresh dairy cream		1		
Blackcurrant Juice Syrup		1		
Butter		1		
Cereal		1		
Chicken Croquettes		1		
Chicken & Ham Pasty		2		
Christmas Pudding		1		
Coffee		1		
Confectionery Filling		2		
Confectionery - Sugar		1		1
Cornish Pasty		1		
Cough Syrup		1		
Cream		1		
Doughnuts with real dairy cream		1		
Dried Fruit		1		
Fish Cakes	1	1		1
Grated Parmesan Cheese		1		
Glycerin, Lemon and Honey Pastilles		1		
Ground Ginger		1		
Groundnut Oil		1		
Ice-cream - Dairy		5		
Ice-cream - Soft		1		
Ice-cream		2		
"Jubbly" Orange Drink		1		1
Lemon Juice		1		
Lemon Pie Filling		1		
Liver Sausage		1		
Marzipan		1		
Meat Patty		1		
Milk	13			
Paste - Fish		1		
Peel - Mixed		1		
Pies - Steak		1		
Sausages - Beef	1			
Sausages - Pork	5			
Sausage Meat	2			
Sausage Rolls	1	1		
Scotch Eggs		1		1
Snocreme		1		
Soup		1		
Spice - Mixed		1		
Suet - Beef	1			
Sundae Bar		1		
Tonic Water		1		
Trice		1		
Vinegar		1		
Wheat Germ Stabilised (Bemax)		1		
TOTAL	24	50	-	5

Confectionery Sugar

(Fruit Logs)

(Sample No. 12)
(Informal)

The labelling of this sweet was challenged by the Public Analyst, in that the description "Crushed Orange Centres" was misleading.

Action taken:

The Manufacturers, although in the first instance disputed these observations, subsequently withdrew the product from sale.

Benedictine

(Sample No. 19)
(Informal)

This sample taken at the request of a Publican, was shown to have an addition of spirit other than Benedictine.

Action taken:

The adulteration was presumed the action of an employee, who had been discharged.

"Jubbly" Orange Drink

(Sample No. 20)
(Informal)

Here, the question of labelling was raised by the Public Analyst, where the description "Whole Orange Drink" was likely to mislead.

Action taken:

The Manufacturers reprinted the label omitting the misleading description.

Scotch Eggs

(Sample No. 31)
(Informal)

This article of food was found to contain one half of a hard boiled egg. The Analyst gave his opinion that Scotch Eggs should each contain a whole egg.

Action taken:

Investigation showed that this article of food is produced in different parts with the variant one half or a whole egg. The matter was not pursued.

Fish Cakes

(Sample No. 42)
(Informal)

The offence in this case was an infringement of the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order,1950, requiring that fish cakes must contain 35% of fish against 32% of fish found in the sample.

Action taken:

A formal sample subsequently proved genuine.

Complaints

During the year 47 complaints were received in respect of food generally with 6 specifically in respect of milk and milk bottles. This is an increase of 2 on last year.

With the exception of those which were of a minor nature, all complaints were reported to the Public Health Committee for their consideration.

Complaints (cont.)

Resultant action was that seven prosecutions were authorised, details of which are as follows:-

Case No. 1.	Piece of "Flannelette" found in a currant loaf. Bakers fined £10 with five guineas costs.
Case No. 2.	"Rodent Excreta" present in a tin of Pork Luncheon Meat. Producers fined £25 with ten guineas costs.
Case No. 3.	Piece of "Metal wire" found in a Cheese Cake. Bakers fined £10 with seven guineas costs.
Case No. 4.	"Mouldy Meat Pie". Retailer fined £25 with ten guineas costs.
Case No. 5.	"Mouldy Chocolate Sponge Cake". Retailer fined £35 with ten guineas costs.
Case No. 6.	"Bread Roll contaminated with avian excreta". Bakers fined £20 with ten guineas costs.

Additionally, a complaint in relation to a dirty milk bottle, which was referred to a nearby London local authority, resulted in the Dairy Company being fined £3 with six guineas cost.

Ice-cream

Registration

During the year six applications for the registration of premises for the sale and storage of ice-cream were received and granted and at the end of the year 119 premises were registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

All retailers obtain their supplies from outside the Borough with the exception of one who manufactures it on the premises.

Bacteriological Sampling

During the year 119 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The provisional grading showed the following results:-

Grade	I	107
"	II	7
"	III	3
"	IV	2
		119

With only 5 samples falling within the provisional Grades III and IV the overall picture is satisfactory.

Chemical Sampling

During the year 5 samples of Dairy Ice-cream, 2 of Ice-cream and 1 of Soft Ice-cream were taken for chemical examination and found to comply with the required standards.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

In addition to the inspection of all shops in relation to sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and lighting and ventilation, the other provisions of the Shops Act in respect of hours of closing, condition of employment, etc., are included in the duties of the Public Health Inspectors.

The General Closing Hours of 8 o'clock with 9 o'clock on the late day, show how far the existing legislation is out of touch with the general trends, in that the majority of shops now close between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m.

There is no Order made by the Local Authority as to the early closing day, but Wednesday is generally recognised as such. Seven hundred and one inspections and visits were made during the year, which compares with five hundred and forty-two for 1961.

I reported last year that one of the larger provision merchants had instituted a five-day week with closing all day on Monday and remaining open on the normal early closing day (Wednesday).

These trading arrangements have now been adopted by one other multiple Trading Company (groceries) and it is likely that the trend will continue.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

In relation to the powers contained under this Act for the creation of Smoke Control Areas, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government initially indicated those areas in England and Wales which could be provisionally regarded as "black" and in this context Epsom and Ewell has been described as "partly black". The area has not been defined but it is presumed to include some of the Northern Wards in the Borough.

During the previous two years the policy followed by this Council has been one of advertisement and publicity to encourage residents to give up the burning of ordinary house coal in favour of smokeless fuels which include the cokes, anthracite, steam coals, gas and electricity.

The Ministry again in the early part of this year asked Local Authorities to review their domestic smoke control programmes. In view of the encouraging signs throughout the Borough of the continuing change from house coal to smokeless fuels, the Public Health Committee decided to continue with their policy of publicity as against the formation of a smoke control programme, and they were influenced in making this decision by the fact that complete choice and availability of smokeless fuels is not yet in evidence.

In order to assess the amount of atmospheric pollution in the Borough, i.e. smoke and sulphur dioxide, the Public Health Committee gave authority for the establishment of two Recording Stations which will be sited at Stoneleigh West School, Vale Road, Worcester Park, and No. 5 The Parade, Epsom, which will be the new offices for the Public Health Department.

EPSOM DOWNS

Sale of Food

Two Cafes provide light refreshments although the small hutted one adjacent to the Downs Hotel closes during the winter months. The more permanent structure in No. 2, Upper Enclosure, Tattenham Corner, is connected to the sewer and has a piped water supply. During the periods when racing takes place these facilities are augmented by many mobile refreshment vans and tents. Constant inspection is made of the temporary food premises and generally a good standard of hygiene is maintained in spite of the difficulties in catering out of doors.

Samples of water, ice-cream and other foodstuffs are taken during Race Meetings.

Sanitary Accommodation

Temporary sanitary accommodation is mainly provided by the Corporation by the provision of their five mobile conveniences. These are augmented by the erection of tent lavatories which are furnished with Elsan closets. It is hoped that steps being taken to improve this type of convenience by the provision of water-flushed closets with connection to sewer, will show progress in the very near future.

Permanent Sanitary Accommodation

As every year goes by the need for a permanent public lavatory with washing facilities and drinking water supply grows more imperative. The number of persons visiting the Downs, particularly the motoring public, has grown immensely during the past few years, and the building of a convenience to serve all users of the Downs can no longer be delayed.

Cleansing

Experience in dealing with the cleansing of open spaces leads one to the firm conviction that the public has little or no regard to the state of cleanliness of its environment and National Campaigns to keep Britain tidy would not seem to have had any marked effect.

In dealing with the problem of Epsom Downs, I am of the opinion that to maintain them in a reasonable condition, those bodies to whom the responsibility rests must be prepared to bear the cost of an organised and frequent cleansing service.

Representations made by the Public Health Committee in 1961, to the Conservators and Epsom Grand Stand Association, Ltd., would appear to be bearing fruit in that the state of the Downs outside racing periods shows improvement and although little progress has yet been made in the methods used to cleanse the Downs during and after the Races, the use of mechanical sweepers, experimentally demonstrated this year, would appear to be, if perfected, of positive value.

LAND AT THE REAR OF CHESSINGTON ROAD AND COX LANE, WEST EWELL

The mode of occupation of this land where the breaking of vehicles, the keeping of pigs, the stabling of ponies and the parking of caravans continues to present a depressing and ugly picture, made worse by the almost total absence of essential services, is still an unresolved problem.

Land at the rear of Chessington Road
and Cox Lane, West Ewell (cont.)

Somewhat slow progress has been made towards the fulfilment of the Council's policy to acquire the land. Meantime, constant inspections have been maintained by the Public Health Inspectors.

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

In accordance with requirements of the above Act, occupiers of land or buildings are under an obligation to notify the Local Authority in writing, of the presence of rats or mice in substantial numbers. It is also the duty of every Local Authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure, so far as practicable, that their district is kept free from rats and mice. They are empowered to make inspections and enforce owners and occupiers to carry out such operations as may be necessary for this purpose.

Advice and assistance are given to persons who report any such infestation or apply for information as to preventive measures. Such advice is based on methods of destruction recommended by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

One full-time Rodent Operative is employed in the Department and the following is a summary of the work carried out:-

	1960	1961	1962
Number of complaints investigated	616	773	606
" " inspections and visits	4,561	4,995	4,408
" " premises found infested	698	785	729
" " treatments carried out by the Corporation's Rodent Operative:-			
at private premises	714	854	705
" business "	122	129	160
" " rats known to have been caught and destroyed by the Corporation's Rodent Operative	815	936	799

Sewer Rat Control

The treatment of sewers was continued during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The work is carried out by the Rodent Operative with the assistance of sewermen from the Borough Engineer's Department.

For the purpose of treatment, the Borough is divided into 13 Sections and sewer manholes in seven Sections were test baited followed by poisoning any manholes where evidence of infestation was found.

The results of this work were as follows:-

Number of manholes tested	122
" " " showing "takes"	11

The 11 manholes showing "takes" were rebaited plus 30 which were adjacent. Of the 41 manholes further so treated, 3 were found in which baits were taken.

Results over the past few years show that there is a steadily reducing rat population in the sewers principally due to these control methods.

Insect Pests

Requests for advice and assistance in dealing with household insect pests continue to be made and relate mainly to moths, furniture and carpet beetles, flies and ants.

Treatment, for which a charge is made, is proffered where advisable.

The cockroach and steam fly with Pharaoh's ant are the main insect pests of institutions, hospitals, bakehouses, etc., where disinfestation treatment is carried out mainly by private Companies under contract. This work in relation to the buildings of one Hospital Management Committee is done by the staff of this Department.

Destruction of Wasps' Nests

For many years this service to the ratepayer had been provided free of charge, but on review the Public Health Committee decided that a charge of 5/- per nest destroyed should be made. (No extra charge for additional nests treated at time of visit).

During the year 129 nests were destroyed.

Mosquito Control

The spraying of ponds and pools in the Wilmerhatch Lane area was carried out as in former years, and in other parts of the Borough. These control measures have largely reduced the nuisance from mosquitoes.

Mortuary

One hundred and sixty-three bodies have been admitted to the mortuary and post-mortems held during the year. The number includes 68 bodies from outside districts, fees amounting to £119. 0. 0. being received for the use of the post-mortem room.

A refrigeration plant with cold store containing a three-tier body rack is installed at the Mortuary.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act provides that no persons shall keep a pet shop except under licence granted by the Local Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Act and on payment of a fee not exceeding ten shillings. Four applications were received and licences granted in 1962. Minor infringements of the licence conditions were informally dealt with.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no premises in the Borough which are subject to registration under the provisions of this Act, and no samples of rag flock or other fillings were taken during the year.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961

Heating Appliances - Gas Fires, Electric Fires and Oil Heaters

Regulations in force under this Act require that fireguards to heating appliances shall be robustly made and comply with certain specified standards of construction and fitting.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961 (cont.)

Oil Heaters

During the year The Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962, came into force, which prescribe certain standards of construction, design and performance. The Regulations are based on British Standard 3300: 1960 (Kerosine Unflued Space Heaters) and to the knowledge of the Home Office, all oil heaters at present manufactured in this country are being made to this standard.

No complaints were received and inspections under the Regulations did not reveal any infringements.

Betting and Gaming Act, 1960

Seven applications for permits for the provision of amusements with prizes were received. All were in respect of Public Houses and related to machines which are made playable by the insertion of coins. Consideration was adjourned to permit the applicants to appear before the next meeting of the Public Health Committee in January, 1963.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Seven complaints were received, six being dealt with informally. The other case related to the sounding of chimes by an ice-cream vendor after 7 p.m. contrary to the provisions of the Act. He was fined £2. 0. 0. at the Epsom Magistrates' Court.

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